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From the Knickerbocker.

OUR MOUNTAINS AND VALLEYS.

"God of our far extended plains,
Thy sweet green fields contented lie,
Thy mountains rise, like holy towers,
To hold communion with the sky!"
Peabody.

The mountains and the valleys wide,
Of our dear native land,
In all their bright green loveliness,
How gloriously they stand!
The white clouds built on azure skies,
Like palaces and towers,
The spanning rainbow's brilliant arch,
Formed of the sun and showers!

The creeping breeze, that floats in waves,
Far o'er the flowering rye;
And purple hills, with clover buds,
Reposing blushingly;
Rich are the fields with bearded grain,
Where the broad valleys run,
To meet the mountain ramparts blue,
Gilt by the cheerful sun.

Oft shadowed into darker spots,
Beneath the floating cloud;
Oft gleaming with a rosy tinge,
Where mantling forests crowd;
All o'er the waving graceful line,
As forth it sweeps along,
Sweet, varied into lofty peaks,
And deep dells, filled with song.

Down midst the slopes, the village spires
Are rising among bowers,
And o'er each dwelling's garden wall,
Break forth the truant flowers.
And here are all the yeomanry
That grace our happy soil;
Who bid it smile thus beautiful,
Beneath their cheerful toil.

The plough, the scythe, and harrow come,
And cradle in their time,
And spread the boon of plenty round,
Within our changeful clime;
'Tis God that gives the sun, and shower,
The soil, and forest shade:
And husbandmen make joyful here,
The lovely world He made!

From the "Gentleman of the Old School."

HONOR TO WOMAN.

BY G. P. R. JAMES.

Nay, hear me out, dear nephew. I am not blaming you, but I would have you remember, that though dear Lady Mallory may be a year or two older than yourself, and though you have been accustomed for years to treat her almost as an elder sister, yet she is still most beautiful, young, and deeply interesting; and what is still more to the purpose, Ralph, she is evidently of an affectionate, warm, and sensible heart. Now, Ralph, in the good world which we live, I am sorry to say that men who consider themselves persons of high honor seem to place their dealings with women beyond that code of laws by which they regulate their dealings with other men. The man who would think himself disgraced, and would be so in his own eyes forever, if he were to tell a lie, to break a promise or a vow—to cheat or deceive, in the most trifling particular—to mislead, by any false showing whatsoever, another man—scruples not but too often, to mislead, deceive, or to break his promise, to violate his oath to a woman, to cheat her out of that which is her noblest possession—peace of mind and tranquility of heart—to trifle with her affections, to insult, to dishonor, to betray. Even after he has done so, he is received in society, courted, flattered, liked, and the act which should stamp him with eternal infamy is regarded almost in the same class with some gallant feats performed in the chase—some acts of skilful policy, or manly daring. There are some, however, who differ from the creed, and who abhor such conduct. I own myself one, Ralph. I look upon it that the man who behaves ill to a woman, and yet would not do so to a man, only shows himself to be at heart a coward; for the only cause which enables, permits, or justify any such acts is, that woman cannot protect or avenge herself. She is trusted, Ralph, by God and by her weakness to man's honor; and if we prize our honor—if we hold it really dear as a true and veritable principle for the guidance of our conduct, and not merely as a fantastic and relative notion to be formed upon the opinion of others—we should be far more scrupulous, delicate, thoughtful, in all our acts and feelings towards woman than even towards men. We know that every gentleman has his sword by his side to redress himself if we do him wrong; but we know that a woman has no redress but silence, sorrow and endurance. Do not look grieved, Ralph, for Heaven forbid that I should ever insinuate such a charge against you, that you could knowingly behave ill, or would ever break a vow, or willingly fail in any promise to a woman! I know you too well, Ralph; your mother was my sister—it is impossible. But sometimes men of the very best principles and inclinations do not consider sufficiently that the structure of a woman's heart and feelings is as fine, as delicate, as easily affected and injured as her corporal frame. We may unintentionally raise thoughts and expectations which may be disappointed, for the gratification of a few hours in pleasant society; we may teach a woman to believe that we seek to make that society our own forever. From that belief may grow up feelings deeper, stronger, more enduring; and then when disappointment comes, sorrow takes possession of the heart where joy once dwelt; shame at having aided to deceive itself, gives an additional pang to the agony of being deceived; an age of regret, and mortification, and cold chagrain, very often succeeds from such causes alone, to a youth of joy and thoughtless happiness. Many a man, Ralph, has, I firmly believe, killed an amiable and kind hearted woman, or if not, has killed her happiness, which is worse, without breaking one vow, without failing in one promise, except those vague and worthless promises conveyed by the manner, and tone, and the demeanor, which often win more upon a woman than all the vows that ever were breathed at the feet of beauty. Many a boy, that would not kill a butterfly, destroys the painted insect while catching it merely to admire its beauty; and I think, Ralph, that we should not only be as careful and as tenderly thoughtful in our general demeanor towards women as we are in our vows, our promises, and our actions towards men—but far more so, inasmuch as by the contrary we risk more terrible injury to a more delicate being, and may injure our own honor by doing wrong to those who cannot right themselves.

From Chamber's Continental Travels.

HOW HOLLAND WAS FORMED.

The manner in which the country has been rendered habitable to human beings, is one of the most surprising facts in physical geography. The whole of the territory, from the Texel on the north, to pretty nearly Calais on the south, comprehending a large part of Holland and Belgium, and part of France, is in almost all parts perfectly level, and, if it had not been indebted to art, would have been a general marsh, or included within the influence of the sea. On looking at this extensive territory, and then proceeding inland to the higher regions of Germany, the conclusion naturally arises, that the whole of the low countries are simply an alluvial deposite, washed from the Alpine regions of the interior. The land every where, on being dug, is sand or clay. You may travel hundreds of miles, and never see a stone. At this present hour, land is forming on the coast of Holland, and by a very obvious process. The waters of the Rhine in all its branches are exceedingly muddy, or loaded with particles of clay and sand, washed from the upper country; and these are carried out to sea, where they are sinking to the bottom and forming sand banks. At the mouth of the Maas, long sandy reaches produced in this manner, are seen at certain states of the tide. Already they exhibit tufts of herbage, and are resorted to by flocks of sea birds; and there can be no doubt, that, by a very little trouble, many square miles of new land might at present be added to the coast of Holland. The exact process by which the low countries have been saved from the sea, has never yet been fully detailed. Nature having, in the first instance, produced an alluvial marsh, a certain degree of art has been employed to raise barriers to prevent the influx of the sea; and this point being secured, the next step has been to drain the land piecemeal, by pumping, the water being raised so as to flow off by channels into the sea at low tide. Much stress is laid by writers on the prodigious trouble taken by the Netherlanders to keep out the sea, by means of artificial bulwarks along the coast. But on this point there is some exaggeration, and one very material circumstance is entirely omitted to be noticed. It is only at certain places that great exertions are made by means of artificial dykes, to keek out the sea. Nature, as if anxious to save the country from tidal inundation, has, for centuries, been energetically working to increase the magnitude of the mounds on the coast. At low water, when the bare beach is exposed to the action of the winds from the German Ocean, clouds of sand are raised into the air, and showered down upon the country for at least a mile inland; and this constantly going on, the result is, that along the whole line, from Hærlem to about Dunkirk or Calais, the coast consists of sandy mounds or downs, of great breadth, partially covered with grass and heath, but unfit for pasturage or any other purpose. In some places these downs look like a series of irregular hills—and, when seen from the tops of the steeples, they are so huge as to shut out the view of the sea. The traveller, in visiting them from the plains, all at once ascends into a region of desert barrenness. He walks on and on for miles in a wilderness such as might be expected to be seen in Africa, and at last emerges on the sea-shore, where the mode of creation of this singular kind of territory is at once conspicuous. Loose particles of sand are blown in his face; and as he descends to the shore, he sinks to the ankle in the drifted heaps. In some parts of these dreary solitudes the sandy soil has been prevented from rising with the wind, and injuring the fertile country, by being sown with the seeds of a particular kind of heavy grass, and, in a few spots, fir-trees have been successfully planted.

VEGETBLE MEN.

The Georgia Lawyer, in the Knickerbocker, lays it down as his peculiar theory or monomania, that there are two distinct kinds of men; the *animal* and the *vegetable*. In the first kind he classes those who have hearts, feelings, impulses, and affections. The second class, or vegetable man, is sufficiently described in the following sketch, which we borrow from his portfolio.

Two friends and brother lawyers of mine, were travelling some years since on the "circuit." Their route led them across the sandy hills that form the northern boundary of the Altamaha, one of the noble rivers of our beautiful state. These hills, or ridges, however, are as barren and desolate as Arabia Petræa. You might plant a Yankee there, and he would now grow! Perhaps, after this assertion, it would be "surplussage" to say that no effort of industry or ingenuity could coax a blade of grass to rear its head above the sterile soil. It was a rainy, gloomy day, and after traveling for some time, without encountering any signs of human life, their hearts were cheered by the sight of the "smoke that so gracefully curled," and they knew forthwith, "that a cottage was near." And sure enough, there it was. A clumsy, ill-shapen log hut, with interstices, or, to speak more classically, "chinks," wide enough to throw a sizeable bear through.

My friends dismounted, and entered. A fire of pine-wood, or "lightwood" as is technically called, blazed in the clay chimney. In one corner of the fire-place were huddled a baker's dozen of "yellow-complected" brats. A tall, gaunt female, with long, uncombed tresses, or bunches of coars red hair, was seated upon the floor; while in front of the fire, and occupying the only stool in the hovel, sat the "lord of the soil," shivering under the malign influence of a tertian ague.

"Good morning, my friend," said one of the visitors, who is celebrated for his politeness and urbanity.

"Morning!" was the laconic and echo-like reply. (I believe that is an incorrect expression. Echo, like a woman, always gives the *last* word.)

"Fine situation you have here," resumed my brother attorney.

"Fine h—ll!" responded the host; "what's it fine for!"

"Why, I should suppose you would have good sport here in hunting."

Then you'd suppose a d—n lie! You can't hunt, 'cepting you got something to hunt at, kin you!"

"No; there's a very clear case; I thought, however, that so near the river, there would be a plenty of deer. Still, if it is not a good hunting-ground, it is a fine place for raising cattle."

"It *is*, is it? S'posin' the cattle gets in the swamp, and the d—d river rises 'pon 'em, and the cu'sed fools don't get out of the way, but get drowned! How you gwine to raise 'em *then*, eh?"

"That certainly is very bad," continued my indefatigable friend; "but there is one comfort left to you. If you have not the richest soil, nor the best hunting ground, nor the greenest pasturage, you have what is better than the monarch's diadem, or the highest niche in the temple of Fame: you have health."

"The h—ll I have, stranger! Do you see them yaller-complected critters in the corner there? Them's got health, 'an't they? The old women there has got it, 'an't she? And look at me, with this cu'sed ager shaking my bones into a jelly! You call that *health*, don't you?

"Look here, my friend," exclaimed my brother chip, "answer me this question, and I won't ask another. If you can't get any thing to grow here, and nothing to hunt; if all your cattle drown, and your family are all quite sick; why in the name of common sense, do you not up sticks, and off? Why do you stay here?"

"Oh, 'cause the light-wood knots are 'mazing handy!"

Napoleon and Music.—M. Arnault, the celebrated French poet and academician, says of Napoleon, that while he acknowledged the influence of music over the minds of his soldiers, and consequently, always provided them with good bands, he was himself but little gifted with a beautiful voice—he could not sing in tune. Singing was even a sign of ill-humor on his part, and when he was cross, he walked about, with his hands behind him, humming a tune as falsely as possible, and then few dared to approach him. "If you have any thing to ask of the General," said Junot to M. Arnault one day, "I advise you not to go near him just now, for he is singing."

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The Elders and Brethren that compose the Bulah Association, to the Churches which they represent, send Christian salutation.

Dear Brethren,

The subject we at present submit to your consideration is, THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AMONG MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL. Education is required and considered absolutely necessary in all other professions. If we have a suit in court, we secure the services of the most learned and skilful lawyers, even at a much greater expense. If we are dangerously ill, we secure the attendance of the most skilful and successful physician within our reach. How much more important to have those well informed on whom, in so great a degree, depends our eternal welfare? Of what importance is a law-suit, or bodily health, when compared with eternal things? Comparatively speaking, few are concerned with the learned professions, while every individual is deeply concerned in the ministry of the word.

Ministers are embassadors for Christ. We should complain if our Government should send embassadors to foreign powers who were illiterate and ignorant of the principles of our Government, when, at the same time, they might have sent men every way qualified. Why should we complain? Because so much depends on the embassy. Much more depends on the embassy upon which every minister of Christ is sent. "Whatsoever they bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever they loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." Our ministering brethren, who have not enjoyed the advantages of an education, see and feel the responsibility they are under, and often cry out, "who is sufficient for these things?"

Learning is necessary to the proper understanding of the Scriptures. Much of them is a sealed book to those who are not acquainted with the manners and customs that prevailed when they were written. For instance, who, unless he was acquainted with the manner in which oriental marriages were conducted, could understand what our Saviour intended by the parable of the ten virgins? or what was meant by the necessity of putting new wine into new bottles, and the rent being made worse by putting a piece of a new garment into an old one, unless he has some acquaintance with Jewish history? Destitute of the same information, who could tell what Paul intended by the expression, "who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" Learning is necessary to enable us to settle properly the canon of scripture, which requires a knowledge of ecclesiastical history and the writings of the Fathers.

Learning among Protestant ministers is absolutely necessary for the defence of the truth against the superstitions of Rome. The Popish ministers are men of superior attainments in literature. We necessarily have to come in contact with them. Hence the necessity of learning among Protestant ministers. In 1831, the Roman Catholic Church increased fifty thousand in the valley of the Mississippi. By this valley, we mean that part of the United States the water of which empties into the Mississippi river. It is evident they are making an effort to obtain a redundance of influence in this country. If they secure their purpose, what will be the effect? The horrors of the inquisition! near relations spilling the blood of each other! With a learned Protestant ministry, and the blessing of Heaven upon their labors, we have nothing of this to fear.

The Christian religion is to be defended from the attacks of infidels. Many of them are learned, and their writings but too well calculated to deceive. A weak answer to infidel writings is worse than no answer; yet this is all that could be given by an illiterate minister. There are such persons in the most of our congregations. Every minister, therefore, should be able to answer any objection which skeptical persons may make to the truth of the Scriptures; for they are emboldened in the sin of unbelief, if they discover their questions and objections confuse a minister of the Gospel, and think they have achieved a great victory.

The improved state of society requires an improved ministry. People in general are improving, and will not attend the ministry of an illiterate man, as they would the ministry of the same individual had his opportunities been better. "Faith comes by hearing." If so, our opportunity for doing good will be in proportion to the number that attend our ministry; and this number of hearers will be, in general, in proportion to the stock of information possessed by the minister.

The Scriptures require an improved ministry. Our Saviour instructed his disciples three years before he gave them their commission to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature;" and then they were to wait until they were endued with power from on high before they dare open their mouths toward preaching. It is true they were sent before this to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; in which case they were taught what to say. Matt. x. 7. Some say, if I wait to get an education, precious souls will be perishing. With equal propriety the disciples might have said, Lord, if we tarry in Jerusalem, waiting for power from on high, souls will be dying in their sins. You have commissioned us; let us go and publish it immediately. We read of one who was instructed into the way of the Lord more perfectly. Is it not remarkable that he should not have said, souls are perishing; I have no time to be instructed more perfectly; let me go and do what I can with what I already know? Paul charged Timothy on two occasions to give himself to study. 1 Tim. iv, 13; 2 Tim. ii. 15. Had learning been unnecessary, the Apostle would never have given this charge to a young minister.

The importance of an improved Baptist ministry, we think, is evident from the following considerations, with many others that might be adduced. The scarcity of efficient Baptist ministers to fill important stations, speaks volumes upon this subject. There are many towns and villages now destitute of Baptist preaching, which might have been supplied, had we possessed a sufficiency of Baptist ministers possessing suitable qualifications. In defending what we conceive to be the truth, we meet with much opposition from those of a different opinion. In proportion to the information our ministers possess, will be their success in opposing error; hence the necessity of Baptist ministers enjoying equal advantages with those of any other denomination. Learning is influence. In order, then, to counteract an undue influence in favor of error, let us place our ministers, in point of learning, (for they possess the natural ability,) on a level with those of other denominations; and having truth on our side, we are sure of success.

We now propose to answer some objections. It is sometimes said, our Lord chose his disciples from a low class, and, from their occupations, they were illiterate; consequently he designed that their successors should be unlearned. We remark, that it does not follow, from their occupations, that they were illiterate; and, even if they were, we have already shown that they were instructed by the best teacher that ever taught about three years, and were afterwards endued with power from Heaven before they were at liberty to preach. Perhaps you will add and say, Peter and John are called ignorant and unlearned in the Scriptures. This we have no disposition to deny; but be it recollected that they were called thus by their enemies. It is evident that they were not ignorant and unlearned in the common acceptation of those terms, from the fact that their mother tongue was Hebrew, and they wrote their part of the sacred volume in Greek. We should not take it kindly to be called ignorant and unlearned, if we were capable of writing correctly in a language which was not our mother tongue; yet, when compared with men of the first literary standing, we might with propriety be called such, and yet be far from being really ignorant and unlearned; and this, no doubt, was the case with Peter and John. They were ignorant and unlearned when compared with Gamaliel, &c.

It is sometimes said, if God calls, he will qualify. So he will, but not without the necessary means. If learning was unnecessary, and a man gets fresh from God, without any preparation on his own part, what he says, it follows that a man would preach as well the first time as ever after, and as such no allowance should be made for young preachers. The most of our brethren in the ministry who have not an education, deplore the want of it; yet there are a few who say that they preach just what God gives them, and after they have finished, they will pray to God to bless truth and *pardon error*. Now if they speak only what God gives them, why do they pray for the *pardon of error?* If their theory be correct, God is to blame for all the error they commit; and to pray to him to pardon it, is the same thing as to charge him with having made them preach false doctrine. We confess that, without the help of the Lord, we preach to no purpose; yet it is our duty to prepare, and depend on him for assistance. It is as absurd to say, if God calls, he will qualify without any means on their part, as for a farmer to say, I have planted my corn; it is up; I shall do no more to it; for if God intends a crop for me, he will most assuredly make it. You would suspect such a reasoner of insanity: yet men will reason in this way about spiritual things, and find many advocates.

It is also said, if we educate our ministers, they will not preach without a large salary, which all Churches are not able to give, and consequently would be destitute. The demand being greater than the number of educated preachers, draws them all to the most important stations; to which they go, because they are qualified for them, and not for sake of the compensation. If they were generally learned, then important places would soon be supplied, and the rest scattered through the country in general.

By some it is said, if we educate our young ministers, the unlearned ministers will be discountenanced. Whether we improve our ministry or not, this will, in a great measure, be the case. As hinted a while ago, the people are improving, and will not confine themselves to the ministry of a man who will take no pains to improve himself. As an evidence of this, see what a great difference there is in the size of the congregation of a learned and an unlearned minister. The only way to remedy this is to improve the minds of all who are called of God and wish it. This will bring all on an equality. Until this is done, this inequality will exist. If any refuse an education, when it is put within their reach, they must abide by the consequence. For those who are called of God to this work at an advanced state of life, and are not in a situation to improve themselves, many allowances should be made, and no doubt will be by all reflecting persons; for we have no inclination to prevent or discourage any from the work of the ministry, whom God has called. Allowances should also be made for those who entered upon ministry many years ago, when it was not in their power to have obtained an education; but no such allowances will be made for those who are now entering upon that work; for all may now get an education who desire it, if they give satisfactory evidence of being called of God.

Perhaps some will say, have not the labors of many unlearned ministers been blessed? They have, in which we rejoice; yet it does not follow that they would not have been blessed had they been learned, or that they would not have been more abundantly blessed.

It is sometimes said, if we educate our ministers they will make use of large words which we cannot understand. That is altogether a mistake; for no person is so well qualified to bring down his ideas to the capacity of every person, as he who is well educated. It is true there are some who use words not understood by half the audience; but they are mere quacks in knowledge, endeavoring to make a display of that which they do not possess. All such attempts at big words may be considered as an evidence of the want of a good education, instead of the legitimate consequence of one.

To conclude. Dear brethren, you are now apprised of the importance of an improved Baptist ministry, and we hope you will feel it your duty to aid in imparting the necessary instruction to our young brethren. If we have the will, we can easily assist in this work. Let us recollect that "there is that withholdeth more than is meet; but it tendeth to poverty." We know of no better plan to effect the thing now under consideration than for us to contribute to the Education Fund of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention. None are aided by that fund but those who produce a certificate from the church to which they belong, certifying that they are in full fellowship, and that they believe they are called of God to the work of the ministry. They are then examined by the Board, both on their experience and call to the ministry; and if approved, the person thus applying becomes a beneficiary. Let us live much at a throne of Grace, and be at peace among ourselves; and may the God of peace be with you!

CHILDREN.—How little do they who have grown up to man's estate trouble themselves about the feelings of children? It would really seem as if they fancied that children were destitute of all those fine & delicate springs of emotion which are recognised in maturer life, and are the sources of all our joys and sorrows. It is time that the grown-up world went to school to some one who has not forgotten the tender susceptibilities of childhood; that it may learn to sympathise with the little sufferers. The germinating bud has within its folded recesses all the beauty and fragrance of the flower; the gentle distillations of heaven sink as sweetly in its secluded shrine, and the sunbeams fall there as soothingly, as on the prouder petals that would claim all to themselves. How many a sweet spirit withers beneath the blighting frown of an unsympathising guardian; how many a one retires to weep in solitude, because it is not loved as it would be, and is not comprehended in its affection! We little imagine what arcana we read, when the words "of such is the kingdom of heaven," pass our unheeded utterance. *Rufus Dawes.*

A young lady, being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenuous and delicate complimentary reply: "Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Genesee Farmer.

VARIETY OF INDIAN CORN.

The following is an extract from a paper read before the Agricultural Society of Fredericksburg, Virginia.

The kind of corn cultivated, I believe to be of greater importance than is generally supposed. Any Virginian who has travelled northwards, must have observed the difference between their crops and ours. He must have seen that the stalks diminish in size, while the crop per acre obviously increases; and yet ours is notoriously the soil and climate for growing corn. I think the difference may be attributed to the kind of corn cultivated, a kind which enables them to plant much thicker than we do. Here, most of us plant a gourd seed corn, shooting up a large stalk bearing generally one, occasionally two ears, and not admitting thick planting. There, the stalk is low, is planted very thick, and bears two, three, and four small flinty ears. Not farther North than Pennsylvania, I have seen corn planted five feet by four, with three and four stalks in the hill. Counting three stalks at this distance, and allowing three ears to each, any given space, there, will yield seven or eight ears to our one; small ears certainly, but still large enough to account for the great superiority in the product per acre. I commenced with the old full-breed Virginia gourd seed, and stuck to it for six or eight years; but finding that on common land many stalks were too late in earing, or did not ear at all, determined to change my seed. My next variety was the "Taliaferro white flint." This sort is touched with the gourd seed, but it is superior to it in having a smaller stalk, ripening earlier, bearing more ears, and a harder, heavier grain. I then tried what is called the "Alsop corn," resembling the Taliaferro in other respects, but somewhat smaller in stalk, and superior in number of ears, often producing two, three and sometimes a greater number of ears. This corn I still plant. I made one experiment with the Maryland twin corn, and thought it as prolific as the Alsop; but the grain being lighter and the stalk taller, it was abandoned. Last winter I purchased, in Washington, a small quantity of Bladen corn," and planted with it a rich lot of two acres. It came up and grew off well, was the tallest corn I ever saw, averaged five or six shoots to the stalk, and promised at one time to make a great crop.

But it suffered nearly twice as much as the rest of my corn, from the heat or drouth of the summer, and was broken off by a wind in August, which did very little injury to the rest of the crop. It did not of course fill up or ripen well, and I feed it to hogs. But as it certainly had more shoots than any corn I ever saw, I have saved a small portion to plant again. If it can be brought down to a proper standard, retaining its great number of shoots, it will probably turn out to be a very prolific variety.

It will readily be seen that I consider thicker planting than common essential in making heavy crops of corn per acre. —But thick planting with a large kind, is out of the question. At the same time, it must be borne in mind, that as we increase the number, we diminish the size of the ears, and add to the labor of gathering and husking. Every judicious farmer will decide, from experience, how far he can carry this process; and will stop as soon as he begins to doubt whether he is paid for his additional labor. Dismissing all speculation on this point, I believe we may safely plant any small variety of corn, at the rate of one stalk to every ten square feet on tolerable land, which would give about 4360 stalks, and from six to ten barrels of grain to the acre. I will only add, in conclusion, that although I have frequently been deterred by the influence which custom exercises over the mind of every one, from planting corn as thick as I was inclined to, I have, in no instance, exceeded the usual rate without adding to the crop.

WILLIAM P. TAYLOR.

Caroline County, Va.

From the Tarboro' Press.

CURE FOR SNAKE BITE.

Mr. Howard: For the benefit of the public I wish you to publish the following. A few days past (in the morning) one of my negro women was badly bitten by a poplar leaf highland Mocasin Snake. She came to me while at breakfast, evidently in great pain, with two small holes on the side of her left foot, the bloody water issuing therefrom. I immediately opened the holes with my lancet, to nearly the size of a common blood-letting orifice, to which I applied a composition of hartshorn, sweet oil and landanum, with some other simple remedies. I then started in search of a weed I had heard recommended. I obtained this weed about 3 o'clock in the evening. At this time her foot was much swollen, and she appeared in much pain. I beat a part of the weed, gave her a table spoonful of the juice in a glass of milk, and bound the beaten weed to her foot. Before night her foot was assuaged, and next morning she went to work without complaint, entirely well.

It is my desire that every person should know this powerful antidote against snake poison. It is like throwing water on fire for efficacy. It is found in the woods, generally on the edge of swamps, creeks, and branches; grows up similar to the common garden plantain, though generally it has but two or three blades or leaves. The under or upper part of the leaf is scolloped somewhat like the wild poplar leaf, and invariably has a nut or smooth round root at the surface of the earth, about the size of a red oak acorn; to the taste it is more bitter than quinine. Every family ought to keep it on hand; when dried, it should be beaten and boiled in milk. It is my opinion, that no person ever would sustain any injury of consequence from a snake bite, if the juice of this weed could be given immediately; it will, however, cure if given afterwards in time.

JOS. JNO. PIPPEN.

Edgecombe Co., Sept. 2, 1839.

THE EVILS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Much as has been effected by the efforts of the press and of individual and associated philanthropy, in awakening society to the great evils of intemperance, and in curbing its extension and formerly unchecked career among all grades and classes, it still maintains its position as the most prevalent as well as the most destructive of all the vices which abound among us. It still continues one of the greatest scourges of the human race. Instances of the ill effects of it are daily occurring, although the press is constantly adverting to it, and admonishing those who are guilty of it to abstain from their evil courses; yet it is deeply to be regretted there are so many persons who still persist in pursuing a constant and habitual course of drunkenness. It is a great pity that they cannot be made sensible of their error in pursuing their vicious and demoralizing practice, and be convinced of the great advantage they would soon derive by adopting a new and different course of life. The money which they now squander away in beastly intoxication, to the manifest injury of their health and reputation, to say nothing of the immorality they are guilty of, would (if put by) amount in the course of a year to a considerable sum, which would procure them many of the comforts and conveniences of life. These remarks of course, apply generally to drunkards of both sexes and all ages; but there is one class of drunkards, and that not a very small class, who are more to be condemned than any others, and that is the drunken fathers of families, those whose duty it is to set a good example (rather than a bad one) to their children. How often do we see men who are capable of earning a good living for themselves and their families (if they would be industrious,) wasting their time in idle sottishness, or disgracing the very name of man by beastly intoxication. If the evil rested with themselves alone, it would not be so great as it is; but it too frequently happens that a great portion of it falls upon the innocent, perhaps upon an honest industrious woman, who has been so unfortunate as to become the wife of this brute in human form; or upon their helpless offspring, who are doomed to suffer poverty and want through the idleness and dissipation of their inhuman and unfeeling father. There are some men, whose habits in their unmarried state might have assured any woman of their inability, or rather their indisposition, to earn an honest living, yet whether this were obvious or not, it seldom happens that such men fail somehow or other to get married; and it is soon proved, almost from the very marriage-day, that the unfortunate woman—born perhaps to better prospects, and hitherto unaccustomed to any kind of manual labor or exertion—is obliged to devote herself to it to obtain a livelihood, not only for herself but for the wretch to whom she is tied for life. Nay, we have known some women so situated, declare, that if he would be only perfectly negative, and not interfere with her in her humble business, or abuse her, that she would rejoice in her toils, and would not even grudge to allow him a small sum every week, to spend as he pleased. But it generally happens that the drunken sot cannot be thus purchased off. No bribe will satisfy his unquenchable thirst; and if refused what she has either not to give, or cannot give without breaking her little pecuniary engagements, he will burst in upon her, when she would rather see a basilisk, and *by the very blackguardism which he knows there is in his appearance*, attempt to frighten her into required sacrifices. All her modest industry, her honorable endeavors to maintain a family which *he should maintain*, are often thus blasted, or greatly marred; nor while health and strength are vouchsafed to her destroyer, can she entertain the least hope of being relieved from him. She must wait day after day, week after week, and year after year, suffering with toil and grief, till nature at last calls off the base dog by whom she has been so long tormented and oppressed. But this is not all; it often happens, when the father becomes thus sunk in self-indulgence, thus lost to all self-respect, the exertions of the mother are not sufficient to supply all the wants of the family. The consequence is, that their offspring are but half fed, half clothed, and are taken only half instructed, if at all, and placed at any kind of employment by which they may earn a pittance. No matter that their prospects in life are thus narrowed, or their bodily health and morals exposed to destruction; the momentary gratification of a selfish beastly appetite would console a parent of this kind for any ill that could befall any of his fellow creatures, however nearly they were connected with him.

New York Sun.

The Administration and the Public Lands.

The Globe and the administration journals have been alarmed at the popular movements in the old states for the protection of their rightful interest in the public domain. They still adhere to the policy proclaimed in the veto message of General Jackson; the sale of the public lands at a merely nominal price, their abandonment to the new states, and the withdrawal of the land machinery of the General Government. This is equivalent to a surrender of this vast domain to a highly favored section of the Union, and in gross violation of the original compacts by which it was ceded to Congress. The arguments by which this shameless policy is advocated by the organs of the administration, deserve the serious consideration of the public.

The Land Bill of Mr. Clay is described by the Globe as an "appeal to the prejudices of the people, and the cupidity of the states." This bill proposes a provident management of the public property, and the division of its proceeds, according to the terms of the original cession, for the common benefit of all the states—reserving to the new states a per centage on the lands sold within their respective limits, for purposes of internal improvement.

Here is certainly an appeal to right, to justice, to interest—but no appeal to prejudice or cupidity. The distribution proposed is equal. If it appeal to "cupidity" the appeal is made to all the states alike. Appeal to prejudice there cannot be, when it is proposed to treat all sections of the country with the same rigid impartiality. The interest of no one state is sacrificed to that of the others.—The West, the North, the South, and the East, all fare alike. But when it is proposed, *as the Administration proposes*, to sacrifice the North, South, and East, to the opulent and growing West—when it is the policy to hold out a bounty for emigration from the old states—when Missouri, and Indiana, and Arkansas, are to be enriched at the expense of Massachusetts, and Virginia, and New York, then an appeal is made directly to the prejudices and cupidity of the new states, and section is set against section in hostile array, the one under the banner of Spoil and Plunder, the other under that of Right and Protection.

But again says the Globe: "We should recollect that the relative strength of the new states is rapidly augmenting, and the time will soon come when it will be in their power to control the settlement of this question. Shall we goad them to right themselves through extreme measures, by persisting in a policy so ungenerous and unjust as that advocated by the shallow and sordid organs of Federalism? Will they not go back to just principles, always dangerous to disturb, and question the *nominal right* of the old states to such vast portions of unoccupied land? Will they not be inclined to question the *ability* of comparatively small communities to maintain, for any length of time, their jurisdiction over such vast territories? Will they not come to the conclusion that there is no right, in such a case, paramount to that conferred by nature and the strong arm of man?"

The positions here assumed are monstrous; but they are nevertheless the positions of the official organ of the present Federal Administration. They shadow forth the policy of Mr. Van Buren.—They are a pledge and promise to the new states—a sealed bond fixing the consideration of their allegiance and fidelity. The right of the old states to the public domain is assumed to be a mere "nominal right." It is the right of conquest and compact. Those lands were won by the blood and treasure of the thirteen provinces; their title deeds were signed, sealed and delivered on the plains of Yorktown. When the clouds of the revolution had rolled away, and the discordant elements of the confederation were taking the shape and system of our present glorious constitution—the sages and soldiers of liberty assembled for the establishment of a more perfect Union.

To realize this grand end of their labors, they recommend to the thirteen states to make a common cession of their territories to the federal government, that they might be administered for their common benefit, and stand as a pledge for the redemption of their public debt.—Patriotic Virginia, following the wise councils of her Washingtons, Henrys, and Jeffersons, surrendered without a murmur her boundless domain—now the seat of numerous new states, and still stretching thousands of leagues into the unsurveyed and uninhabited wilderness. Her sister states, though they had less to surrender, surrendered all that they possessed; and in return for this liberal and patriotic abandonment of local advantages for the common good, the Congress of the United States pledged itself by the most solemn compact to administer this vast domain for the common benefit of its original proprietors, and of such new states as should thereafter be admitted to the Union.

Subsequently, from the common treasury of the states, paid for out of the proceeds of the very lands thus ceded, a vast accession is made to this common property by the treaties of Florida and Louisiana. If there was ever a right secured by parchment, and placed beyond the reach of force by the faith of deeds and compacts, it is the interest of the thirteen original states in our public lands,—and now, within little more than half a century,—while all these facts live in the memories of some of the original parties to the contracts, the authorized, official organ of the Executive announces to Virginia and the Carolinas, and Massachusetts, and New York, that their interest in their legitimate inheritance, amounts to a merely nominal right.

But further than this it is a "nominal right" which they will not long have the "ability" to maintain against the "rapidly augmenting power of the new states," and their probable disposition to "right themselves" by an appeal to "first principles," and the paramount law of "nature and the strong arm of man." Let the old states learn wisdom by this insolent menace! Let them learn the necessity of making an immediate, urgent, final appeal to the justice of Congress, in the vindication of their rightful inheritance. It will soon be too late.

The present opportunity must be seized, or the time will come—the Administration assures us that it now is—when the new states will be too strong for the old ones, when they will throw to the winds the shreds and tatters of parchment compacts, unfurl the banner of "first principles," and seize upon the joint inheritance of the Union with the strong arm of rebellion and revolution.—This is the plain English of the doctrines thus openly put forth by the official organ of the Federal Administration. The old states are to be plundered, and the Federal Government issues its official manifesto, inviting the "rapidly augmenting" West to the work of rapine, insurrection and civil war!

New York Courier.

WHIG CONVENTION.

A Whig State Convention is to be held at Montpelier, Vermont, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, for the purpose of appointing five delegates to the National Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the first Wednesday of December.

The Whig Convention of the state of Missouri is to meet at Jefferson city on the 21st of October next. From a list of the delegates already appointed, which appears in the St. Louis Republican of the 11th instant, it appears that a large majority of the counties will be represented; and from information concerning meetings held or called in counties not included in the list, the editor of the Republican is of opinion that but few, if indeed any, counties in the state will omit to send delegates. This intelligence must be gratifying to every Whig who regards the National Convention to be held at Harrisburg as the appropriate means for concentrating the strength of the great mass of opponents to the present Administration. That this mass constitutes a majority of the voters in the U. States, is a proposition which, however denied in terms by the party in power, is confessed to be true by the increased vigilance and activity of its discipline. It is equally true that the points on which different opinions exist, in the opposition, are of so subordinate a character, that it would be a gross impeachment of their patriotism and intelligence to apprehend any permanent diversity of conduct, after a fair opportunity shall have been afforded for an interchange and comparison of views, as well with each other as with the paramount object of reforming the Federal Councils. Such an opportunity will be afforded by the proposed National Convention: and every movement therefore is interesting which increases its prospect of fully representing the great Opposition party throughout the country.

National Intelligencer.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

It is more than probable that Mr. Clay will be the Whig candidate of the National Convention, and that he will be the *regular* opposition candidate to Mr. Van Buren. Whether he will succeed is a matter of doubt; but we have the strongest reasons for believing that he is not only the *best* candidate that the opposition can run, on account of his talents, his services, and his claims, but that, also, now, he is the most *available*, and the one most likely to concentrate upon himself the votes of the great majority of the People of this country who are opposed to the present administration.

Mr. Clay, we feel authorized to say, has had, and will have, nothing to do with the decision of the question, who is to be the Whig candidate? He would be the same, should General Harrison be chosen, that he now is. Personally, he is indifferent to office and distinction — The measure of his fame is full. His friends have his public career for the future in their own hands—we mean his public career, so far as future *honors* are concerned.

The Tarboro' Press, in some remarks vindicatory of the Common School law, assigns the following curious reasons, among others, for that county's negative vote on the bill. The sagacity of the good people of Edgecombe is admirable. Few can see farther into a millstone than they. It is a queer *charge* against "Whiggery," that it endeavors to make the people intelligent, temperate, and religious.

Wilmington Chronicle.

"But there is another, and with some even a weightier objection than either of those specified. They regard it but as a branch of that system, which under Federal Whig auspices, assumes not only to "regulate the labor and capital of the county," but also to regulate its religion, its morals, and its intellect. A few years since, when the General Government under the administration of Messrs. Adams and Clay, avowed the determination to exercise the power to "regulate the labor and capital of the country," under the "general welfare" clause in the constitution, it excited a universal burst of indignation from all true Republicans; and their system and they were overthrown in the election of General Jackson. Defeated in the attempt to induce Congress to regulate the labor and capital of the country, and arrest the Sunday mails, they now turn their attention to the state Legislatures, and we see them wherever Federal Whiggery has the preponderance, endeavoring to make the people intelligent, temperate and religious, in addition to regulating their capital and labor, by legislation. It is against this "system" which makes the rulers every thing—the people nothing, that the citizens of this country have always exhibited the most determined and unwavering opposition.

Workmen should Study Politics.—I respectfully counsel those whom I address, (the working Men of America,) to take part in the politics of their country. These are the true discipline of a people, and do much for their education. I counsel you to labor for a clear understanding of the subjects which agitate the community; to make them your study, instead of wasting your leisure in vague passionate talk about them. The time thrown away by the mass of the people on rumors of the day, might, if better spent, give them good acquaintance with the constitution, laws, history, and interests of their country, and thus establish them in those great principles by which particular measures are to be determined. In proportion as the people thus improve themselves, they will cease to be the tools of designing politicians. Their intelligence, not their passions and jealousies, will be addressed by those who seek their votes. They will exert, not a nominal, but a real influence on the government and destinies of the country, and at the same time, will forward their own growth in truth and virtue.

Self Culture by Dr. Channing.

Patronage to Printers.—A writer in the Baltimore Chronicle is compilling a series of papers, exhibiting the expenditures of Government in different departments, &c. illustrative of the corruption and extravagance that prevail in these particulars. One number of these productions relates to *Government Printers*, which reminds us of a humorous anecdote heretofore related by John Holmes of Maine, in one of his public speeches. The anecdote ran thus:

"It is said that the day after Gen. Jackson's inauguration, twenty four editors of newspapers marched in procession to the President's *to get their pay*. Poor old man, he was to be pitied. Among them was Noah of the Advocate; and Hill, of the Patriot. Noah was a man of ease, and to appearance well fed; Hill was lean, lank and lanthorn-jawed—a very Cassius. Noah, a shrewd, cunning fellow, stopped the procession and proposed a different order. "Here," said he, "Hill, you are the ugliest of the clan, of a hungry aspect enough. I am fat and plump; you shall lead us on, and as soon as the old President sees this picture of starvation he will surrender at once." Well, it worked to a charm. They entered the palace in this order; the President was sent for and entered the room. He started back—"good God! gentlemen; take all you want." The old hero, though his nerve never forsook him in battle, could not stand this, but surrendered at once; and twenty-three of the twenty-four obtained office, and the twenty-fourth, for being left out, let out the whole story!" *Essex Register.*

Girard College.—A correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser gives the following description of the edifice connected with this institution: "The college is on an eminence about equi distant from the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. Two buildings of the five are erected, and the walls of the large edifice, which will be in the centre, are up. The buildings are of white marble, and they will be the most splendid of any thing in this country. The pillars of the largest will cost, it is said, half a million of dollars, the cost of each being $10,000. They are about sixty feet high, and the diameter of their base about 10 ft. The rooms in this building are, I should judge, fifty feet square. The partitions between the rooms are more than three feet thick.—From the top of this edifice, where temporary seats have been erected, you have a view of the whole city and the surrounding country. The penitentiary is immediately before you—the Schuylkill and the water-works on your right—and the Delaware on your left."

Singular Firm.—We were yesterday shown a letter from Nancy, (France) signed "Husson and Seven Daughters," who, it appears, are all active partners in an Embroidery Establishment in that place. The father, we understand, attends to the correspondence, and makes sales of the goods—one of the daughters keeps the books, and the others are engaged in the various departments of the establishment, each having a particular portion or duty assigned them. Some of their goods have been shipped to this market, and are said to be of superior quality.

Charleston Courier.

The examination of Adolphe de Poncelet, alias Gregorie Chevalier, was concluded on Monday, after consuming several days. Never has there been exhibited against any individual charged with a criminal offence, before a committing magistrate, a stronger train of circumstances to prove the accusations alleged. In the most ingenious manner did this professing Count manage to win the affections of a highly respectable young lady, gain the confidence of her relatives, deceive and impose upon her friends, and finally succeed in gaining her consent to matrimony, which was consummated on the 26th of May last.

After getting an introduction into the family, as stated in the evidence, he amused the mother with an eloquent description of his daring exploits—of the wounds he had received in the three days struggle—of the noble stand taken in opposition to the tyranny of Louis Philippe—of his arrest and trial—of the manner in which, while in the presence of the Judge and Jury, he tore the badge of honor from his breast and dashed it to the earth—of the difficulties encountered in effecting his escape from the Bastile, which to a less noble and courageous man would never have been undertaken—of the manner in which he had been disinherited by his father and brother, and finally the large fortune left him by his mother, which yielded a regular dividend of two thousand per annum yearly, &c.

So far from this being the truth it was proved that he left Bordeaux under the name of Gregoire Chevalier; that he is a lock smith by trade; that he has left a wife and two small children behind him, in a state of utter destitution; that she called on Latour, to make inquiry about her husband on his return—and after getting his direction in Philadelphia, of the captain, addressed him a letter imploring him to return to his duties as husband and father, &c.

The Mayor bound him over in the sum of one thousand dollars, and in default of bail he was committed to Moyamensing to await his trial. Mr. Rush appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and Messrs. McCauly and Hirst for the prosecution.

Herald.

Early History of Kentucky.—Mann Butler, esq., has published in the Frankfort Commonwealth some interesting extracts from the Journal of Col. Richard Henderson, the first Governor of *Transylvania*, the primitive name of Kentucky. The subject of the Journal is an expedition made by that gentleman in 1775 to *Cantucky*, as it was sometimes then called. Mr. Butler intends to deposite the Journal with the Kentucky Historical Society, at Louisville, having already made the same disposition of several other valuable documents relating to the early history of the state. Many important papers might doubtless be rescued from oblivion, and preserved for the use of the future historian, if persons possessing them were, like Mr. Butler, to place them in the care of some historical society. Institutions of this sort are already numerous in our country; and, from the growing interest in the subject, they may be expected to become still more so.

Nat. Intel.

New Jersey.—The Whigs of this state are preparing for battle. One of the counties, in calling a convention, puts forth the following brief and pertinent address, in the form of a call upon the people:

"To all who are opposed to the sub-treasury, the defalcation and extravagance of the present National Administration and its destructive measures, and in favor of a well-regulated credit system, small bills, and a sound currency; of encouraging the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests; of restoring confidence and prosperity to the productive industry and business of the country, and of securing to the state her just destribution of the public lands; who are opposed to all violations of the ballot box and frauds upon the right of suffrage by the admission of illegal votes; and in favor of such election laws as shall secure to every citizen his just voice in the affairs of Government; in favor of preserving the conservative principles of our republican institutions, and opposed to anarchy and agrarianism in every form."

This is in the right spirit—and herein are clearly depicted the objects and aims of the great Whig party of the Union.

The Providence, Rhode Island, Journal says:—"Gen. Harrison never asked or received any compensation for his services as a commander of the expedition of Tippecanoe. Indeed, his expenses durin his command of the North Western Frontier were so great, that he was compelled to sell a portion of his land to defray them. He retired in honorable poverty, to be honored by true Americans and abused by those who defend the defalcations of modern democrats."

The Ohio Confederate, a decent Van Buren paper, has lashed with great severity some of the *indecent* brethren who talk about Gen. Harrison as a "pitiable dotard," the "*petticoat* general," &c. After umerating his services for forty years, it says "In the name of humainty and gratitude, let us not taunt the war-worn veteran with the decrepitude of years which come to all of human kind, nor touch with rude unfeeling hand his hard earned garlands won on many a bloody field where brave men fought."

Just before the last election, a Loco Foco was railing out against the Whigs, calling them all sorts of names, swearing they were all villains, when a stranger stepped up and asked him what the Whigs had done to him? "They hain't done nothing to me as I knows on," said the loco, "but curse 'em, I don't like 'em, *they hung my grand father in the revolution.*"

Hard Case.—To work hard half of your life to amass a fortune, and then spend the remainder of life in watching that fortune, just for your victuals and clothes.

The New York Express says—"That is all John Jacob Astor gets."

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

There is no doubt but that the Western wheat crop will, the present season, astonish very many. The Chicago American says that that city will this year export a quantity unparalleled. It remarks:

"The way the wheat from our fertile prairies is pouring into our forwarding houses and store rooms is a caution to all monopolists."

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 3.

The Raleigh Register.—We observe, from a notice in the last Raleigh Register, that the partnership hitherto existing in that establishment, of Joseph Gales & Son, has been dissolved, and that the business will be hereafter conducted by Weston R. Gales, esq. It is now just forty years since the publication of that paper was commenced in the city of Raleigh, by Mr. Joseph Gales; and the upright and honorable course which he so long pursued in the management of that independent and truly republican journal, has given him a just claim to the respect of all parties.

We are glad to learn, that Mr. Weston R. Gales proposes, in a short time, to issue his paper twice a week, and also farther to improve its appearance.

The Charlotte Journal.—This sterling Whig journal has been enlarged, and is now in size almost equal to any paper published in this state. The editor expresses a hope that an increased patronage will hereafter enable him to secure more talent to the editorial department.

In noticing this intended improvement in the editorial department, the editors of the Greensborough Patriot with much truth observe: "Good sense and tact form the best qualification for the conductor of a country journal. The plain, practical selections and sentiments of a well ordered common mind make the permanent and really useful newspaper. What it lacks in astonishing flashes of intellect or fancy, is made up tenfold in the steadiness of its light."

Sickness at the South—At New Orleans on the 18th there were 21 interments, 10 cases of yellow fever. On the 19th, there were 25 interments, 16 cases of yellow fever. There were 10 patients admitted into the Charity Hospital on the 18th, five with yellow fever. On the 19th, there were 21 admitted, 17 with yellow felver. The Merchants' Transcript of the 21st ult. says that though the epidemic is abating in the number of cases and deaths, owing to the natural results of a diminution in the number of subjects liable to be attacked, yet there are no indications of a decline in the disease itself. It cautions strangers not to enter the city until the occurrence of an unequivocal frost, if they would avoid a struggle with a formidable enemy.

The sickness at Natchez had not extended much, though the physicians report that all the cases of sickness by fever, show a desposition to put on the yellow fever symptoms. On the 14th there was one interment, none on the 15th, and five on the 16th.

The accounts from Mobile continue exceedingly gloomy. From the 12th to the 18th inclusive, there were 90 interments, being nearly 13 a day.

At Augusta, (Geo.) on the 23d, there were two deaths in the country from fever. On the 24th seven deaths were reported. The Constitutionalist says the fever still rages without any mitigation, and warns strangers not to come in contact with it.

At Charleston, in the week ending on the 22d, there were 23 deaths, 8 with yellow fever. *Petersburg Intel.*

Conviction.—Last week, in the Superior Court of Iredell, Judge Dick presiding, John Hoover was arraigned, tried and convicted for the murder of a Slave of his own. In behalf of the state appeared James R. Dodge, Solicitor, and General James Cook; for the defendant, D. F. Caldwell, esq. and Col. Anderson Mitchell. A motion was made for a new trial, but refused—whereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the state. *Whig Banner.*

The Raleigh Star.—The editor of the "Star" announces to the public, in his last number, that he has associated with himself in the editorial department of that paper, Hugh M'Queen, esq. a gentleman whose high reputation for talents, literary attainments, and sterling Republican principles, is too well known and appreciated, both in and out of the state, to need commendation.

The last St. Louis Republican announces the death, on the 7th instant, of the Hon. Albert G. Harrison, a member of the last, and a member elect of the next Congress, from the state of Missouri.

Benjamin Lundy, an eminent philanthropist, who published the Genius of Universal Emancipation at Baltimore, for years before the rise of Modern Abolition, died recently at Hennepin, Ill., at an advanced age. He was a Quaker, and a man of purest heart.

The loss at the late fire at Natchez, is estimated at $150,000. The conduct of a black man is noticed with deserved commendation. He took two casks of powder, situated in the back part of a store, with plenty of sparks and cinders upon the head of the casks, and coolly bore them away from the premises.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, September 14.

In the case of the Africans of the Amistad, Judge Thompson has dismissed the writ of *habeas corpus*, and denied the motion for the liberation of the Africans, upon which they are taken back to jail, and the case is to be examined in November before the District Court. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

There was a great fire here yesterday, afternoon, in which three churches and the National Theatre were consumed. The fire took in the theatre, the leading gas pipe under the stage being left open, so that the gas accumulating was kindled by the light kept under the stage, when an explosion took place, and the theatre immediately, with all the scenery, &c. was in a blaze. This fire, throwing forth prodigious volumes of flames and intense heat, soon kindled up other fires, and ended in destroying three churches and eight other buildings. The walls of the churches are left, but the interiors were consumed. The churches thus burnt were the French Episcopal Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Zion's African Episcopal Church. On the theatre there was an insurance in England of $40,000 and in New York $15,000. Mr. Wallack paid $10,000 rent per annum. The amount of property destroyed is over $250,000, perhaps $300,000. Our insurance companies own to the loss of about $53,000.

The loss of so many churches, and of such a theatre, is a fire extraordinary, arresting attention a little more than is customary. Kean, Vandenhoff, and Wallack, are temporarily thrown out of employ. Kean was to make his appearance as Richard, and the boxes of the theatre as well as the pit were all taken. It gives a distant reader an idea of the size and tumult of our city to know that the first news many persons had of this fire was as they came in full dress, in their carriages, to the neighborhood of the smoking ruins with the expectation of seeing Kean as Richard.

The saloons of the British Queen were thrown open yesterday to a few visiters. A British steam-ship needs a New England captain. The ship, in size, symmetry and beauty, is all she is set up to be, but the order, the precision, the elegance, the genteel quiet of our Connecticut-commanded packet ships is not there. The Queen is a miniature Manchester. Vulcan keeps house with Venus, but Vulcan never goes abroad, so that Venus can clear up the house.

In money affairs there is less panic today, but there is no let up. The banks say they have over $3,000,000 of specie in their vaults, the line of circulation and of deposites being low, in which case they are impregnable. Stocks are perhaps a little better. United States Bank is 102½.

New York, September 25.

Business in the stock market has changed for the better during the day. More was done on 'Change than yesterday, and more than for some days previous. United States Bank stock opened at 103 and closed at 103½, and in all kinds of stock there was an improvement. The asking price for exchange on England was 110½.

The great fire of Monday evening continues to excite much interest. The loss of property will amount to at least three hundred thousand dollars, and probably exceed this sum. The insurance is short of $100,000. Upon the French Church, there was $24,250; upon the African church, $8,000; upon the Dutch Church, $10,500, and upon the National Theatre, $27,500. Since the great fire of December, 1835, there has been no one conflagration in the city which has destroyed so much property.

The Conservatives are making many effective movements in the interior of this state. They are holding preliminary conventions prior to a state convention. When Mr. Van Buren came here, and unfolded the sub-treasury flag in Castle Garden, they resolved upon a reorganization, and they will give a good account of themselves at the next election.

New York, September 26.

From Canton we have, by an arrival here, dates to May 12, with reports to May 17. On the 7th, the port was reopened for the departure of foreign vessels, but not for their entrance. The opium surrendered by the British Superintendent amounted to 22,322 chests. The British residents were preparing to leave Canton, being instructed so to do by Captain Elliott. The reports up to the 17th of May are by a British opium clipper, which overtook the American ship, and stated that at Anjier the difficulties were renewed, in consequence of which the trade had again been stopped. The United States frigate Columbia, Captain Read, was at Macoa from Manilla. The corvette John Adams was expected. The High Commissioner, Lin, had made a warm demand upon the American Consul, Snow, for the opium of his countrymen; and though Mr. Snow had before stated that the surrender made by the British Superintendent included what belonged to the Americans, nevertheless this demand additional added about 1,500 more chests to the British heap, in some manner or other. The British public, as we learnt by the British Queen, appear to be very quiet over this great loss of opium; the quietude being accounted for by the fact that the people think well of the Chinese prohibition of "the black mud," as they call opium.

Commodore Porter reached Smyrna June 29, in a merchant vessel, on his way to Constantinople. He was about to proceed to the Mineral Baths to pass some days. The Governor had given orders to the authorities of the place to take care that he should be provided with whatever he might want.

Flour is on the *go down* yet. To-day the fall has been about 12½ cents. Sales of common brands Western are at $6. Our supplies here are yet short. The farmers continue to have the impression that the millers will give more by and by, and they, therefore, hold back. If this holding back continues, they will make the supply short here, and force us to draw on the West *via* New Orleans, but they will rue the attempt the moment the canal closes.

From Florida.—The St. Augustine Herald of the 12th instant has the following:

"A party of Indians on horseback, driving some cattle, were discovered a few days since on square No. 12, seven miles from Newnansville. Lieut. Anderson made an unsuccessful pursuit.

"All accounts corroborate the opinion that numerous bodies of Indians are moving up the Suwanee, and scattering into Middle Florida. Numerous rafts were seen along the river."

From South America.—Buenos Ayres papers to the 20th of July have been received at New York. Confidence seemed to be increasing that an arrangement of the dispute with France would be effected through the agency of the British Minister.

New Brunswick.—The Legislature of this Province met in special session on the 10th instant, and was opened by a speech from the Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Harvey. The object of assembling was to devise some mode of extending relief to the sufferers by the fire at St. John's. Allusion was made also, in the course of the speech, to the arrival of Commissioners appointed by the Queen of England for the purpose of making topographical examinations of the frontiers of New Brunswick and Canada. It is stated that they have already commenced their labors, and the hope is expressed that their efforts may aid the General Governments of the U. States and Great Britain in putting an end to the protracted controversy about the just boundary line between the two nations.

Evening Post.

FROM LIBERIA.

We have intelligence from Liberia, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, to the 11th of July inclusive. At that period the colony was in a prosperous condition. A letter from our esteemed friend the Rev. John Seys, superintendent of the Methodist missions, dated Monrovia, July 11th, contains the following gratifying intelligence:

"I am happy to inform you of our continued health and of our unexampled success in the blessed cause in which we are engaged. A very gracious work has recently broken out among the natives at Heddington, and no less than thirty-six poor perishing heathen have embraced the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, and profess to have experienced the forgiveness of sins through faith in his blood. I have been out among them, and beheld the glorious scene with indescribable emotions. Brother Brown is very zealous and faithful, and our prospects are most encouraging. I leave Monrovia again to-morrow to spend a few days on that station, as the good work is still going on.

"The King has been converted to God, and seems determined to exert all his influence to spread the gospel among his countrymen.

"I am, &c. J. SEYS."

"P. S.—The ship Emperor has been wrecked on the coast; crew all saved; but the vessel and cargo a total loss.

J. S."

Shocking Occurrence.—The Charlottsville, Virginia, Advocate states that, while Mr. Jesse Grath and his lady, of that neigborhood, were looking at their cattle on Friday evening of last week, his Durham cow, which had a calf by her side, made a furious attack upon Mrs. Grath, knocked her down and gored and trampled her in such a shocking manner that her life is despaired of. Mr. G. who ran to the relief of his wife, was also knocked down and sustained much injury. This cow had been procured from Connecticut at great expense, and was a particular favorite with Mr. and Mrs. G. and before this occurrence, was considered a tractable and well-disposed animal. Mrs. G. wore a red bonnet on the occasion, which is the only cause that we have heard assigned for the attack on her.

Awful consequences of Lynch Law.—Some time ago, a family was murdered in Arkansas, and three men, upon whom suspicion fell, were hung by a mob, without trial, defence or authority. It now appears that these men were probably innocent. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt of the guilt of those who murdered *them*, and yet we hear of no measures taken for their apprehension. We sometimes affect to sneer at the morals of Texas. They are a century in advance of those of Arkansas. We would rather trust life and property in Turkey, than in such a state.

Providence Journal.

A Van Buren meeting in Beaufort proposes a Convention at Raleigh, in December, to nominate an administration candidate for Governor. The meeting recommended Wm. A. Blount as a suitable candidate for the office.

The University of North Carolina commenced its present session with 31 members in the senior class, 47 in the junior, 40 in the sophomore, and 29 in the freshman class, besides 13 irregular students.

The "Madison Papers" will be published, under the act of Congress, in November. They will perhaps form the most valuable documentary history of revolutionary affairs extant. The work is to be in three volumes, printed on large type, that all may read, old and young.

A fire broke out in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, below the Navy Yard, in the Molhausen manufactory of cotton prints, which was entirely consumed. Loss $80,000—$50,000 is said to have been insured.

At the late term of the Common Pleas of Stark county, Ohio, a verdict of $3,150 damages and costs, was rendered against seven of the persons who tarred and feathered Dr. Wilgons, at New Berlin, last spring.

Letters from Mississippi under date of the 6th instant, published in the New Orleans Bulletin, state that in the interior of that state, the cotton crop will not reach more than half what was at first anticipated by the planters. A continued drought for a month, and the ravages of the cut worm had completely blighted the prospect.

Obituary.

Died, in Sumpter county, Ala. at the advanced age of 82 years, Mr. ANDREW WALKER, late of this county.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, October 2.	
Bacon,	00 12½	a 00 15
Beeswax,	00 17	a 00 20
Corn,	00 60	
Cotton,	00 10	a 00 00
Flour,	5 00	a 6 00
Flaxseed,	1 00	
	Fayetteville, September 28.	
Bacon,	00 11	a 00 12
Beeswax,	00 20	a 00 25
Coffee,	00 12	a 00 13
Cotton,	00 10	a 00 11
Corn,	00 75	a 00 85
Flaxseed,	1 00	a 1 25
Flour,	4 50	a 5 50
Feathers,	00 45	
	Wilmington, September 24.	
Flour,	6 50	a 7 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	4 50	a 0 00
Salt, bushel,	00 45	
" sack,	2 00	
Sugar,	00 8	a 00 10
	Petersburg, September 28.	
Cotton, 11½ to 13½ for best.		
Wheat,	1 10	a 1 12
Tobacco,	5 50	a 6 50

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
3 Thursday,	6 11	5 49	
4 Friday,	6 12	5 48	
5 Saturday,	6 13	5 47	
6 Sunday,	6 15	5 45	
7 Monday,	6 16	5 44	New 7 8 59 morn
8 Tuesday	6 17	5 43	First 15 1 8 after.
9 Wednesday	6 18	5 42	Full 22 11 14 morn
			Last 29 2 44 morn

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October 1839, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

B
John Bain
Yancy Bailey
Harriett M. D. Bilbo

C
John Cloud
Emily de Courcy,
James H. Christie
Wm. G. Charlton
Richard S. Cox
Richard Cole
James R. Cole

D
Willis B. Dilliard
Eliza Davis
Malthew Durham,
Reuben Dick

F
Samuel Forsythe,
Thos. J. Fowler

G
Jacob Gates
Wm. Gattis
Green B. Gilbert

H
Merrett Haythcock
Durham Hall
Ezekiel Hailey
E. J. Hooper
Wm. H. Hall
E. W. Humphrey

J
Martin A. Jackson
Henderson Jackson
James S. Irwin
Robt. J. Jeffreys
Miss F. A Johnston

K
Sary Kane
John Kelly

L
Henry S. Lloyd
James Long
L. B. Lemay

M
John A. McMannon 2
Robt. Mitchell
William Moize
William Morgan

N
James H Norwood
J. P. Nelms 2
Wm. P. Nelson

P
Mary Pierce
Arch'd W. Parker
Elizabeth or John Piper

R
John Ray
William Reeves
David Roach
Jett Reynolds
John Reding, jr.
John Reins
Prudence Rice
John Ray (of Joseph)
Mrs. Emily Ray

S
Rose Sterick
Thos. T. Slade 4
Mary P. Spencer
John Scott 2
Wm Smith (of Butcher)
Bryant Strayhorn

T
William Tomson
Mahaly Thomson
Mr. Tomlinson
Robert Tinnin
Richard Tapp

W
Sam'l Woods, jr.
David Whitaker
Anderson Woods
James Walker
Sidney Whitehead
W. & J. P. Waugh
Charles Warren

Y
David J. Yresom

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

October 2, 1839 90—

Sale of Negroes.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 17th of October next, in the village of Chapel Hill,

EIGHTEEN OR TWENTY LIKELY NEGROES

belonging to the estate of William L. Durham, deceased, late of Orange county. Terms of sale, six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

A. DURHAM,
WM. DURHAM,
JOHN DURHAM, } *Ex'rs.*

September 30. 90—

HILLSBOROUGH DEBATING SOCIETY.—The following is the Query selected for discussion at the regular meeting of this Society on Tuesday night next.

Ought private individuals be restricted to receiving but six per cent. per annum on money loaned?

By the SECRETARY.

October 3, 1839.

Notice.

☞ ALL persons indebted to me individually, and as Executor of my Father's Estate, and as Trustee of Mrs. Ann L. Davis, are requested to make payment immediately; as the time is at hand for closing the business of said estate, and delay is out of the question.

WILLIAM CAIN.

September 30. 90—

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1839.

Joseph Allison, ex parte—Petition to sell Real Estate.

BY virtue of a decree made in this case, I shall sell, on a credit of twelve months, at the residence of the late David Allison on Little River, on the 29th day of October, 1839, the Lands of the heirs at law of said deceased.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

October 2. 90—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Ann Moring vs. *Isaiah S. High.*

Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaiah S. High, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

James Webb vs. *C. B. Cole.*

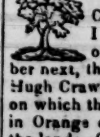
Original Attachment levied on real estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Carlton B. Cole, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successive'y, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 90—6w

Mt. Pleasant and Danbury FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale his two Tracts of Land, situated in a fine neighborhood on Dan River, Rockingham county, North Carolina. The *Mount Pleasant* Tract contains 1700 acres, six or seven hundred of which is cleared, with about one hundred acres of river low grounds; also a new and commodious Dwelling, with all the necessary Out Houses, fine Garden, well selected Orchards, excellent Water, and a first rate mill seat. The *Danbury* place contains 1000 acres, of which five hundred are under fence, with about one hundred and twenty five acres of Creek and River bottom. These lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and for beauty of situation, and purity of atmosphere, are unrivalled in the state.

Persons wishing to see the place will apply to Mr. Rawley Galloway, who will take a pleasure in showing the premises.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

October 1. 90—2m

☞ The Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette and Danville Reporter will publish the above two months, and forward their accounts to D. W. Henderson at Milton, North Carolina, for settlement.

UNIVERSITY.

THE Steward's Hall, at Chapel Hill, will be vacant after the 1st day of January next. The occupant will be expected to board all such students as may apply, at a price not exceeding eight dollars per month, payable in advance. He is allowed the use of the premises free of rent, and to use the decaying timber in the neighboring forest for fire wood. The Buildings are in good order, and have appurtenant a garden and field of about fifteen acres.

Applications can be addressed to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of November next.

CHAS. MANLY,
Secretary to Board of Trustees.

Raleigh, September 14, 1839. 88—

Sale of Land.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, I will offer for sale on the premises, on Saturday the 19th day of October next, the Lands of the Heirs of the late Hugh Crawford, decd. being the tract of land on which the said Hugh Crawford lived, lying in Orange county, on Back Creek, adjoining the lands of Willis Sellars and others, and containing about one hundred acres. Terms, one and two years credit, with interest after one year, and title retained until the money is paid, to be secured by bond and good security.

ELI MURRAY, *Commissioner.*

September 25. 89—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1839, I shall sell on the premises, the LAND belonging to the late William Strayhorn, deceased, on Tuesday the 8th day of October next, on a credit of one and two years.

JAMES WEBB.

September 20. 89—2w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at September Term, 1839, I shall sell at the house of Mrs. Jane Strain, on Monday the 7th day of October next, on a credit of twelve months, the LAND belonging to the heirs at law of the late John Strain.

JAMES WEBB.

September 20. 89—2w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, a bright sorrel HORSE, with two white feet, about five feet two inches high. Said horse left me at Cedar grove on the 15th day of September. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received.

YANCY BAILEY.

September 25. 89—

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, executor of the late William Kirkland, deceased, with the view to a settlement of the estate, will, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at the late residence of the said deceased, offer for sale to the highest bidder, the following property, to wit:

The tract of Land, the residence of the said deceased, containing about 500 acres.

One tract known as the Ray tract, adjoing James Williams and others, containing about 225 acres.

Lot No. 44, in the town of Hillsborough, upon which is a Blacksmith's and Hatter's shop.

A part of Lot No. 2, also in said town, upon which there is a Store House in good repair and well situated.

One other Lot, No. 179, unimproved, in the new part of said town, adjoining William Cain and others.

Also, Nine Negroes, some of them very likely.

The crop of Corn, Fodder, Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c.

All the Farming Utensils, Wagon and Gear; Household and Kitchen Furniture; the stock of Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Cows.

Terms of sale—for the real estate, one, two and three years, with interest and approved security; for the negroes and other property, nine months, with approved security.

The subscriber will further sell, to the highest bidder, in the town of Hillsborough, on Thursday the 7th of November, the following valuable proverty, to close the concerns of William Kirkland & Son, and William Kirkland & Co. to wit:

The Store House in which the subscriber is now doing business; and

The Tan Yard, Tanning implements of every kind, stock of Bark on hand, all the stock of Leather, tanned and in the progress of tanning, the stock of Hides, &c.

Also, three valuable Negroes attached to the yard.

Also, one unimproved Lot, south of the Tan Yard, at present rented to Cad Jones, jr. esq.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN U. KIRKLAND.

September 18. 88—

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of M'Gary & M'Taggart, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James M'Gary is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm.

JAMES M'GARY,
A. M'TAGGART.

☞ James M Gary will continue to transact the Forwarding and Commission Business, on his own account, at the same place occupied by the late firm.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839. 88—4w

Flax-Seed and Oil.

THE subscriber gives ninety cents per bushel for Flax-Seed, delivered at his Mills, six miles east of Hillsborough, where he generally keeps a supply of Oil for sale.

He also expects shortly to put up a first rate COTTON GIN, for the accommodation of his friends and customers.

ALLEN BROWN.

September 11. 87—

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, on the 25th day of October next, the Plantation whereon he now lives, containing 350 or 400 acres; has on it a convenient dwelling house, with six rooms and four fire places, and all necessary out houses, nearly new; it has on it also a quantity of very good meadow. Terms, one third cash; for the other two thirds a credit of nine months will be given.

Also, one other tract, containing several hundred acres, all wood land, and very well timbered. It is a good situation for a Tan Yard. On this tract a credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Several likely NEGROES will also be offered for sale at the same time, some of them grown and some small. Terms, one third cash; for the balance a credit of nine months will be given. If not sold, the Negroes will be hired out for nine months.

Any of the above property can be purchased at private sale, at any time previous to the said day of sale, by applying to the subscriber.

Will also be sold, at private sale, one other tract of LAND, in Caswell county, being the plantation on which Mrs. Eleanor Moore now lives, containing about four hundred acres. The plantation is in good repair, and has on it a tolerable good dwelling house and out houses. Terms made known on application to the subscriber.

JAMES MOORE.

September 1 87—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

Mail Arrangements.

☞ ALL Letters to go by either of the Stages, must be lodged in the Post Office half an hour before sun-down, on each and every day.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

September 4 86—

THE SULTAN AND HIS VIZIER.

An eastern Sultan, who was far from being a tyrant in his general way, got one day very much out of temper. All the courtiers kept aloof as soon as they saw clouds on the visage of the Brother of the Sun: but one careless attendant came near him abruptly, and committed some slight offence. His highness broke out into a torrent of rage, and ordered the offender to receive the bastinado forthwith, and then to be impaled in front of the great gate of the palace.

"Lord of the faithful!" said his honest vizier, "let the fulfilment of thy commands be delayed, while I relate thee a story." The Sultan gave a mute, surly sign of assent, whereupon the vizier began to relate the following tale, for which, be it remarked, he drew on his invention, not on memory:

"A wealthy and benevolent mussulman had a slave, whom he wished to make happy, so he gave him his freedom, and presented him, moreover, with a good ship, loaded with costly merchandize. The bondman, now free from his fetters, set sail joyfully for his native country; but suddenly a storm arose, and flung him on the shore of an uninhabited island. His vessel went to pieces, and he was left to bemoan his sad fate on the desert beach. At first, he saw no traces of human abode, but as he left the shore and journeyed further on, he saw the walls and towers of a large city in the distance. Joyfully he bent his steps towards it, and hardly had he reached the gates, when he was met and welcomed with shouts of joy. Countless multitudes of the inhabitants surrounded him, bowed their faces to the dust, and cried, as with one voice, "long live our Sultan." The poor shipwrecked freedman besought them not to make sport of his misery; but he was assured by the rejoicing multitude, that these honors were paid him in sober earnest. Spite of his struggles, he was lifted by force into a splendid chariot, and conducted to a palace glittering with gold and jewels. Here he was dressed by officious attendants in royal robes, while a crowd of grave, dignified looking old men, who declared themselves to be the great officers of state, did him homage as their sovereign, and vowed eternal fidelity. So, whether he liked it or not, rule he must. He was little used, as your highness may imagine, to managing the affairs of a great people, and would have cut but a sorry figure had it not been for a wise and aged vizier, who always gave him prudent counsels to aid his inexperience.

"Tell me, vizier," so the monarch not long afterwards addressed his sage adviser, "tell me how is it that I, a poor friendless stranger, have been made a great king, and let me know when this mummery is to end?"

"Mighty sultan," said the vizier, "all the inhabitants of the island, whom thou takest for men, are only spirits." The king shuddered under his royal robes, but said nothing, and the vizier proceeded. "We are, however, always under the government of a mortal, who is sent us from time to time, by the great Lord of all, to rule over us. As soon as he lands among us, he is pointed out as our future ruler, and we are told, at the same time, how long he is to wear the crown. This, however, is never told our Sultan until the appointed time comes, when he is to lay down his dignity. When that time comes, he is suddenly dethroned, dressed in a coarse and unsightly garment, and carried away to a barren desert island!"

The Sultan trembled once more from head to foot, and asked if his predecessors had been told like him, what a sad fate awaited them.

"They were all told of it," said the wise vizier, "but they make no good use of their knowledge.—They enjoyed the pleasure of the moment, without thinking of the future. So the time for their dethronement came upon them before they had made the slightest preparation for rendering their future life in the desert island an agreeable one."

"Why, can that be done?" asked the astonished Sultan.

"Surely it can," was the answer. "No one hinders thee from now, at this very moment, beginning to plant a colony on the barren island, which is to be thy future habitation. If thou doest this, its barrenness will be changed to beauty, thou wilt be joyfully received when thou goest to dwell upon it, and never regret the splendor thou hast left behind thee. But hasten, hasten, if such is thy intention! Feeble man is master of the present moment only, the coming one belongs to destiny."

The prudent sultan, did not, like his predecessors, turn a deaf ear to the warning voice of his good vizier; without loss of time he sent a large number of his best and most valuable subjects to the desert island, and commanded them to prepare a pleasant retreat for him against his coming. Therefore, when he was dethroned, and forced, as others had been, to visit the abode of barreness, he found it fertile and pleasant to look upon, and full of blooming flowers and sweet fragrance; and there he lived forever in cheerfulness and peace, for he knew that this was his final resting place, and that he had no further change or accident to fear. And here my tale endeth," said the vizier, and was silent.

"And what is the meaning of all this," said the caliph, impatiently, "what is the hidden meaning of thy long-winded story? It contains, I suppose, some useful moral reflection; but, if it does, it is so carefully concealed that I cannot find it. Speak more clearly!"

"Now then," said the vizier, "the rich and benevolent man is God; the slave, to whom he gave freedom, a newly-born mortal; the island on which he lands, which he at first thought uninhabited, the world; his advisers, wisdom; the line of his government, his life; and the barren island to which he is banished, the after world. The colonists he is permitted to send into it to beautify it, are the good works that he performs in this life; and the careless rulers are those who get drunk with the pleasures of this life, without thinking on that which is to come. And now, commander of the faithful, suffer me likewise to point out the application of my story. During the period of thy government, thou hast sent many colonists before thee to make green the face of the desert island which is the appointed resting place, but all the labor they have performed will be in vain, if thou shouldst take the life of a true and faithful servant for a trifling matter. Forgive him, even as thou hopest in God that he will one day forgive thee!"

This bold remonstrance induced the caliph to lay aside his anger, and pardon his innocent servant."

The faithful Dog.—In Youatt's "Humanity to Brutes" is recorded the following anecdote of a New-Foundland dog.

"A vessel was driven on the beach of Loyd, in Kent. The surf was rolling furiously—eight poor fellows were crying for help, but not a boat could be got off to their assistance. At length a gentleman came on the beach, accompanied by his New-Foundland dog. He directed the attention of the animal to the vessel, and put a short stick into his mouth. The intelligent and courageous fellow at once understood his meaning, and sprang into the sea, and fought his way through the waves. He could not, however, get close enough to the vessel to deliver that with which he was charged; but the crew joyfully made fast a rope to another piece of wood, and threw it towards him. He saw the whole business in an instant; he dropped his own piece, and immediately seized that which had been cast to him, and then with a degree of strength and determination almost incredible, he dragged it through the surf, and delivered it to his master. A line of communication was thus formed, and every man on board was rescued from a watery grave."

Not far from two centuries ago, the Scottish Legislature enacted that a "*good and sufficient school,*" shall be erected and maintained in every parish. And to these five words is she indebted for every solid glory she possesses.

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cogniac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,

Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.

London Brown Stout,
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Hastings Poe vs. *Elijah Graves.*

Original attachment, levied on a tract of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Graves, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough *Recorder* for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that unless he be and appear before the said Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 80—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1839.

Charles Wilson, &c. v. Eli Woods, &c.

Petition for Legacy.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said James Wortham, Susan Wortham, William R. Wortham, Mary Wortham, John Wortham, and Sidney P. Wortham, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead, answer or demur, the said petition will be heard ex parte, and taken pro confesso as regards them.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 50. 87—6w

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Bonnets and Shoes.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of Bonnets and Shoes, which, with their former stock, *comprises a General Assortment*

PARKER & NELSON.

May 14. 70—

CARD.—TO THE PUBLIC.

THE amount of bodily and mental misery arising from a neglect of small complaints is incalculable, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily infirmities should be had; for diseases of the body invariably affect the mind. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES, in every instance where they have been thoroughly used, have TRIUMPHED OVER DISEASE in almost all its diversified forms. The salutary effects of the Life Medicines have, in fact, been so universally experienced, that in the short space of three years, they have become fully established as the most easy, safe and perfect mode of treatment ever offered to the public.

It is unnecessary, here, for Mr. Moffat to recapitulate all the reasons which have induced him to arrive at this conclusion. It is sufficient for him to say, that the disinterested testimony of his fellow citizens who have been induced to use the Life Medicines, will freely be offered to any one who may feel disposed to call at his Office, 367 Broadway. He has there on file several thousand letters, voluntarily proffered by his patients, the receipt and perusal of which has given him more pleasure than all the wealth of the East could confer.

The reader may not perhaps be aware that the origin of Moffat's Life Medicines was the result of a protracted and painful illness of their originator Mr. JOHN MOFFAT. When taken ill, Mr. M. was a prosperous and flourishing merchant in the lower part of the city; and having consulted and employed a number of our most skilful physicians; he, after months of suffering, was prevailed upon to purchase the recipe of the invaluable vegetable preparation which he now offers to the public.

The effect of the Life Medicines in his own case was unparalleled in the history of Medical experience; and he immediately determined to offer to the world a Medicine to which he not only owed his life, but his happiness. The uniform success which has since attended their administration in every instance where a fair trial has been given them, has been attested by thousands and incontestibly proves their intrinsic merit.

The LIFE MEDICINES can be taken with safety by persons of any age; and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and the delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because by their prompt and proper action upon the secretions of the system, and their assimilation with and purification of the blood, they clear the system of all bad humors, quiet all nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

For full particulars relative to the various diseases and modes of treatment with the Life Medicines, the reader is referred to the Good Samaritan, published gratuitously by W. B. Moffat, 367 Broadway, in which are also published a selection from numerous flattering and congratulatory letters received the past few months.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS, are sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York, to whom all letters must be directed post-paid.

☞ The above Medicines may be procured at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

August 1. 81—

Brother Jonathan,

The largest Newspaper in the World.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet, the "Great Western" among the newspapers, have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost two dollars, and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's History of America, which cost three dollars a volume—all for six cents a number, or three dollars a year.

Brother Jonathan being a genuine Yankee, and thinking that some things can be done as well as others, is determined to present to his readers a MEDLEY hitherto unrivalled by any other paper, of

Anecdotes,	Facetia,	Quiddities,
Amusements,	Geography,	Romance,
Allegories,	History,	Religion,
Accidents,	Jests,	Sports,
Biography,	Learning,	Spectacles,
Bon Mots,	Morality,	Sorrows,
Conversations,	Marvels,	Sufferings,
Crimes,	Music,	Tales,
Dramatics,	News,	Trials,
Drolleries,	Novelties,	Truths,
Erratics,	Oratory,	Teachings,
Essays,	Poetry,	Wisdom,
Eloquence,	Philosophy,	Wit,

Wonders, &c. &c. &c.

As a family newspaper, Brother Jonathan will be found to present attractions beyond any other;

"He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The earliest intelligence, foreign and domestic, and the latest novelties in the literary world, will be promptly served up for the gratification of the reader.

☞ Strictly neutral in politics, it will contain nothing in favor of or against any party, and will as sedulously avoid any of the controversies which agitate the religious community. Strict morality, virtue, temperance, industry, good order, benevolence, and usefulness to our fellow men, will be advocated and inculcated in every page of Brother Jonathan.

TERMS OF BROTHER JONATHAN

Three Dollars a Year in advance.

For Five Dollars, two copies of the paper will be sent one year, or one copy two years.

The EVENING TATTLER is published every day at the same office, and is put to press at 12 o'clock meridian, in season for the great northern, eastern and southern mails, which all close at about two o'clock, P. M.

All country newspapers who give this prospectus three insertions, will be entitled to an exchange, on sending a number of their papers to this office, containing the advertisement.

All communications and letters should be addressed, postage paid, to

GRISWOLD & Co.
162 Nassau st. New York.

August. 84—3w

The Post Office

IS REMOVED to Mr. Philips' Brick House in the rear of Mr. Lynch's Jewelry Shop.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

August 21. 84—

Printer's Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS in arrears for the Hillsborough Recorder, are respectfully informed that their accounts will be made out at an early day, and forwarded to them either through the Post Office or by an agent. It is hoped that all concerned will feel the necessity of prompt payment.

August 1. 81—

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON respectfully tender thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them; and would inform the public that they have put themselves to considerable pains and expense in repairing and fitting up their establishment, that stronger inducements may be offered for public patronage.

Due attention will be paid to their Table, which shall be furnished with the best the market can afford.

Their Bar will be supplied with Liquors of the best quality, and Ice in abundance.

Their Stables will be supplied with abundant provender and careful attendance.

The travelling public are invited to give them a call, and they are assured that every exertion will be made to give satisfaction.

☞ Two or three families can be accommodated with board and good rooms.

☞ The Raleigh Standard will insert the above three weeks.

June 19. 75—

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR

HAS the pleasure to inform the public, that she has just received a large supply of articles in her line, among which are,

Candies,
Nuts of various kinds,
Preserved Sweetmeats,
Raisins, Currants, Dates and Prunes,
Oranges and Lemons,
Cocoa Nuts,
Segars of various kinds,
Toys for Children,

and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. The Fruit and Nuts are of the last year's crop, and of excellent quality.

She has also several jars of fine SPICED OYSTERS, which will be sold by the jar at a reduced price. The article is excellent.

☞ Mrs. V. would also inform the public, that she has just put her SODA FOUNTAIN in operation, and will furnish to her customers this refreshing draught every day in the week, Sundays excepted. She will have ICE CREAM also, on all the said days, except Monday.

The public are respectfully invited to give her a call.

June 5. 73—

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE universal estimation in which the celebrated LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS are held, is satisfactorily demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every state and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less from a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extensive and incalculable good among his afflicted fellow creatures, than from interested considerations, that the proprietor of these pre-eminently successful medicines is desirous of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in no case of suffering from disease can they be taken in vain. The proprietor has never known nor been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rhematism, asthma, nervous and billious head ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, saltrheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membrances, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but to which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they so promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy, if taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retiring to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness that the fierce enemy has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral turgescence, though long established, and visceral inflammation however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the *Life Pills;* and so also hysterical affections, hypocondriacism, restlessness, and very many other varieties of the Neurotical class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the *Phœnix Bitters.* Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 367 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For further particulars of the above Medicines see the "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies each box and bottle; a copy may also be had on application to the Agent.

☞ French, German, and Spanish directions, can be obtained on application at the office, 367 Broadway.

☞ All *post paid* letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 367 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may all be had of the principal druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of bitters or box of pills.

☞ The above medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder—where a constant supply will be kept.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 2. 86—

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at the August term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of ANDREW M'CAULEY, jr. decd. request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHNSTON M'CAULEY, } *Ex'rs.*
JOHN NOBLE, }

August 28. 85—3wp

Just Received

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

O. F. LONG & Co.

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their old stand, their Spring Supply, consisting of every variety of Goods usually kept by the merchants of this place, viz:

A Large and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, &c.

COMPRISING

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, satinets,

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

PRINTS,

PRINTED LAWNS & MUSLINS,
Black & Coloured Silks,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

ALSO

Hardware and Cutlery,
Shot Guns,
Hats, and Shoes,
Bonnets,
Crockery,
Cotton Yarn,
School Books, Stationary, &c

All of which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

April 15. 65—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having just returned from Philadelphia, where he has been to procure articles in his line of business, has the pleasure of offering to his friends, and the public generally, a handsome and excellent assortment of

Gold and Silver Levers,

PLAIN AND VERGE WATCHES,

Fine Gold Chains,
Breast Pins,
Ear Rings,
Finger Rings,
Pencils,
Silver Tea and Table Spoons,
Music Boxes,
Knives, &c. &c.

Also, a good assortment of Perfumery.

All of which, being selected by himself, he can promise will be found excellent articles.

☞ Particular attention will be given to the repair of Watches committed to his charge; and all work put into his hands will be executed with reasonable despatch.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

April 1. 63—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77—

Fashionable Tailoring.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

Mr. Robert F. Pleasants,

WOULD respectfully return thanks to the generous public who have heretofore favored him with their custom; and informs them that he has just received the latest and most approved Spring and Summer Fashions, and is well prepared to execute work in this line, in

A SUPERIOR STYLE,

promising despatch, neatness, and durability. No pains will be spared on his part to please those who may patronize him. His friends and the public generally, are respectfully solicited to give him a call. It is not his disposition to *measure* words of promise, or to *cut out* ideas to please the fancy—but the plain *thread* of his advertisement presents the *habiliments* of truth, which will be *fitted* up to the letter.

☞ His Shop is directly opposite the Post Office, and two doors above the Farmer's Hotel.

☞ Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

Hillsborough, May 24, 1839. 71tf

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE subscribers having opened a Store in the well known house, formerly occupied by Col. Shields, on Churton street, one door below the Post Office, are now receiving a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

of almost every description, which will be sold as low as they can be offered in this market we will not say lower, as promises are of little avail, but hope our friends, and those wishing to purchase, will examine our stock previous to buying elsewhere, and let our actions speak instead of words.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Oloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Persian Cloth, Bombazines, Crape Cambletts, French, English and American PRINTS, Printed LAWNS and MUSLINS, Black, Bule-Black, and Coloured SILKS, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets,
Cotton Yarn,
Castings and Scythe Blades,
Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *Call and see.*

PARKER & NELSON.

April 18. 66—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 61—61

FARMER'S HOTEL.

Mr. Richison Nichols

HAS taken charge of this well known establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Travellers in a comfortable manner.

☞ Stage passengers will find it very convenient, as it is directly opposite the Post Office.

Regular Boarders will be received on accommodating terms.

August 15. 34—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to remove to the west, offers for sale the TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, on the waters of Mott's Creek, in Orange county, containing three hundred and two acres, well watered and timbered.

JOHN STEEL.

August 14. 83—

Boarding House.

A FEW regular Boarders can be accommodated by the subscriber, at the old stand of John Faddis, deceased.

Persons desiring it can also be accommodated during Court week.

THOMAS D. CRAIN.

February 15. 80—

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

Invaluable OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.